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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1901.

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WORLD'S—1903—FAIR.

PARTISAN AND SECTIONAL SPITE.

That there should be an increasing doubt of the possibility of passing the measure to reduce the representation of the Southern States in Congress is a fact due probably to a knowledge of the certain resentment and popular condemnation that would follow such action.

The movement to minimize the influence of the South in the national legislative bodies is purely a partisan and sectional movement. If the Southern States were Republican instead of Democratic in sentiment the attempt would never have been contemplated. Even in a Congress so completely under machine dominance as is the Fifty-seventh, however, the originators of the bill are now making the discovery that a measure so unjust cannot be jammed through as easily as was at first confidently expected.

There will be a very general hope that President Roosevelt's attitude on this question will be that of a fair-minded and just executive. The impression in Washington is that the President would sign the bill reducing Southern representation, but that he is afraid to take the lead and urge passage upon Congress by means of a special message. If Mr. Roosevelt is so doubtful of the measure's deserts he should not even be willing to enact it into law by affixing his signature. His fear of the bill's unpopularity is a confession that he perceives its unfairness.

The Republican caucus upon this question following the reassembling of the House after the holidays should bring interesting developments. The people of the Southern States will watch these developments with special solicitude. They are naturally desirous of learning just how far the Republican party is willing to go in the partisan mission of punishing the South for faithfulness to Democratic principles.

DEFINITE AND DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Incidentally, as part of a notice that Dewey, Schley and Miles do not possess the qualities of Democratic leadership, The Republic described some of the qualities. The Globe professes to see in the enumeration of required attributes a fling at Mr. Bryan and an "abstract essay about model candidates."

The Globe does not realize the inconsistency of its partisan interpretation. An attack on a man who has twice been the party's candidate could hardly be at the same time an abstract essay. If the Globe would guess again it might remember that Mr. Bryan's character as a public man has little in common with the political qualities of the three famous officers mentioned.

But the Globe wishes The Republic to point out the men who do fill the bill. The Republic is always ready to give its reasons and its facts. "There are such men in the Democratic party," The Republic said. "Get down to business and be definite," the Globe indirectly, rising to a question.

To begin at home, what objection can the Globe file to Senator Francis M. Cockrell? Among the other great Americans who have had the valuable experience of congressional life is Judge De Armond, an intellectual leader of the first party rank. The Kansas City Star, an independent paper, has just spoken favorably of ex-Governor D. R. Francis in connection with the Presidency. Several of the country papers in the State have expressed a preference for ex-Governor Stone. Quite as many have announced that Governor Dockery, in ability, good judgment and extensive knowledge of public affairs, is eminently qualified for the party leadership.

When the nation learns what the broad, generous, impartial statesmanship of the Globe thinks of these names from a single commonwealth, we can proceed to present for that same calm and judicial Globe opinion prominent Democratic citizens of other States.

Begin with the Senator and the Congressman whom The Republic has brought forward for inspection. What is the matter with Cockrell and De Armond?

NOW FOR THE CONCLUSIVE TEST.

President Roosevelt's withdrawal of the name of George P. Dunham of Wilmington, O., for confirmation by the Senate as Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Interior Department must necessarily be accepted as indicating his preference for Senator Furaker over Senator Hanna in Ohio and, therefore, as giving Furaker the advantage in the Ohio fight for State supremacy.

As constituting good politics, the President's action is not subject to criticism. Dunham was named in the first place upon the request of Hanna. Senator Furaker requested that action on the nomination be deferred. Then he asked the President to withdraw Dunham's name. The President had the choice of favoring Hanna, his enemy, at his own score cost, or befriending Furaker, his friend, to his undoubted advantage. He naturally played good politics. He took action strengthening in Ohio the State organization of the man who has declared for Roosevelt as the Republican party's nominee for President in 1904.

As a result of Hanna's resentment of this action, Mr. Roosevelt will soon have an opportunity to show the American people just how resolute he proposes to be in destroying Hanna's malign influence in American public life. The latter is said to be bringing all possible pressure on the President to compel a reconsideration of the Dunham case and a reconsideration in despite of Furaker. Unless the Roosevelt temper has been greatly misinterpreted, this effort must inevitably end in failure. The President has already taken sides in the matter. The bulldozing of Roosevelt

is not believed to be an easy task, even to Mark Hanna.

The President's final action in the Dunham case will contain a deep significance. He is now, presumably, under the hottest fire the Hanna machine can deliver at his devoted head. If he stands firm on the withdrawal of Dunham's name, the truth that he refuse to obey Hanna's dictation will be made evident. The Roosevelt record thus far justifies the belief that he will stand firm.

UNTRAMMELED TRADE.

Governor Stanley of Kansas, Republican that he is, has the good sense to see the harm that comes to the agricultural interests of the West and Southwest from the present tariffs between the United States and Mexico. The meeting that was held in Topeka recently by representatives of the commercial, agricultural and live stock interests manifested the resentment that is felt in varying degrees over the whole United States at the insincere pledges of the Republicans regarding the question of reciprocity and liberalized trade.

At one time there was a faint hope that the protected trusts would permit the Republican majority in Congress to carry out the policy outlined by President McKinley in his Buffalo speech. That hope has disappeared, as Republican leaders have announced their opposition to changes of any sort in the tariff. The "let-well-enough-alone" policy has blinded them to the fact that "we must not repose in fancied security that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing."

It is natural that wide-awake Republicans in the West should resent the attitude that has been taken by their Eastern political partners in persisting that prosperity is contingent on the artificial barriers imposed by tariffs. The interchange of products between the West and Southwest on the one hand, and Mexico on the other, has been held back and discouraged by the provincial protective views of the Hanna and Lodge contingents in Washington.

Mexico has always shown a willingness to meet the United States more than half way in reciprocity negotiations. The United States have a great trade to gain by removing some of the restrictions that now make for commercial isolation. Especially do the live stock interests suffer because of the Leather Trust's opposition to the proposed reciprocity treaties.

Governor Stanley has announced that, following the Kansas petition to Congress, other States will be requested to take similar action. Though it would be far better for all the so-called protective tariffs to be removed, a half a loaf is better than no bread. The Southwest is working for a release from a heavy handicap when advocating honest reciprocity.

There is a probability that Governor Stanley will fall from Republican grace in his anxiety to vitalize this seemingly neglected subject of reciprocity. Congressman Babcock has blazed a path that few stalwarts care to follow. Governor Stanley is letting his sincerity get the better of his political discretion, though he could hardly do so in a better cause.

EXIT THE PANAMA CANAL.

There is every probability that the Panama Canal Company will die a natural death within a few months. The confirmation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty and the anticipated action of Congress on the Nicaraguan Canal will wipe out every vestige of value that attaches to the property of the Panama Company.

In the failure of this company, a failure which now seems final, is seen the culmination of perhaps the largest single financial enterprise ever undertaken for American uses. The course of the men who have been in charge of the Panama route has been devious at times, romantic and marked by mistakes that would have long ago ruined an enterprise of greater magnitude.

The De Lesseps Company failed because it was foolish. M. Hulin seems to have hastened the final disruption of the reorganization by his course in dealing with the members of the Walker Canal Commission. The value that he placed on his property was out of all proportion to its actual value, conceding that the engineering difficulties of the route could have been overcome.

He seemed to think that the United States would continue to be baffled by private interests that are opposed to any sort of a canal across the isthmus. Evidently he failed to measure public sentiment in this country.

Hulin is reported to have resigned the presidency of the company. The stockholders, consisting largely of French merchants and people of ordinary means, see no prospect of getting a cent for the assessments that they have been paying for the last few years. Unfortunately as the denouement is, none other could have been expected.

NEEDED—AN IMPROVEMENT.

Much is said during these latter days about the extension of American commerce abroad. Statistics show that the manufacturer of the United States has put his machinery in every civilized and uncivilized country of the earth. Other nations are alarmed lest this country bring poverty to the established commercial systems of other countries.

Yet these gains have been made in the face of a heavy handicap that European countries have removed by an intelligent application of common sense to the composition of the consular service. The United States are unable to capture their just share of the almost general ignorance of the Government representatives who are sent to foreign countries in order to facilitate the exchange of products between the countries as well as to protect the life and persons of American citizens.

Every community in this country has seen specimens of the incapables who are often sent abroad as consular agents. Even the Ministers to some of the countries are totally ignorant of the duties which they are expected to discharge. In some cases, Consuls do not take the trouble to learn the language of the countries to which they are sent, much less the customs, the internal social conditions and the policies of the Government in dealing with foreign nations.

This comes from the practice of rewarding politicians with appointments in the consular service. The places are regarded as little less than sinecures. True, in some instances capable men are appointed to important posts and the income insufficient, as was the case with Consul Stowe in South Africa. His exceptional merit made him a valuable representative. To his intelligent efforts trade with South Africa owes much of its success.

Other countries, notably Germany, have seen the loss in money that comes from an incompetent consular service. The diplomats of Germany are trained in the ways of the world. They know the languages, the customs, the commercial conditions and the policies of the nations to which they are sent. American diplomats in the newer countries are handicapped.

What is the remedy? An efficient consular service would be worth more to the United States than the building of the isthmian canal or a subsidized merchant marine. Why should not the Government establish an academy where young men may be prepared for the consular service? Why should not intelligence be applied to the making of diplomats.

With such an academy there would be an immediate improvement in the character of the representation abroad.

The Government could trust them. The diplomats would be well grounded in international law, versed in the usages of the nations, idiomatic speakers of languages and experts in the fundamental principles of export and import trade. Sooner or later the business sense of the country will demand an improvement. Can the departure from the present system be made along any better lines?

APPETITE FOR SALARIES.

One of the inevitable results of Mr. Wenner's declaration of the office of Collector of Internal Revenue was that a new crop of candidates for appointment to the place should have sprung up in a night.

In the matter of producing a multiplicity of place-seekers at short notice the Republican organization in St. Louis is without a rival. This very fact of the surpassing willingness of the local "outfit" to draw salaries from the Government is what makes the appointment of Gallenkamp of Union to the St. Louis Surveyorship such a bitter pill to swallow.

Congressman Bartholdt will have a hard time convincing his St. Louis constituents that he was justified in strengthening his personal political fortunes at their expense.

They see that the choice of Gallenkamp was a good thing for Gallenkamp and Bartholdt, but they agree with melancholy unanimity that it was blamed rough on the St. Louis Republicans who were ignored and overlooked in order that Gallenkamp of Union should be inducted into one of the best Federal offices in St. Louis.

Signor Marconi's confident cablegram to Edison, "I hope soon to show you wireless telegraphy working between the United States and Europe," must be taken as expressing an honest conviction that an achievement so epochal is near at hand. Marconi has never been anything of the faker or mountebank. He has always "made good." His promises of scientific development and discovery. Those who know him best are disposed to believe that he will be successful in his present daring attempt. If this shall turn out to be the correct view of the situation the Twentieth Century will indeed begin to meet popular expectation as the Century of Marvells.

Turning from the delights of the Christmas season the American people now confront the dawn of a New Year, a time when the past and future naturally receive thoughtful consideration. There is every reason for national satisfaction with the showing of the year now drawing to a close. A more prosperous twelvemonth has probably never been known in this country. There is also cause for a confident feeling of the New Year. The promise of continued prosperity is sound and stable. The American farewell to the Old and welcome to the New Year should logically develop into a thanksgiving celebration.

When the people of a patient and long-suffering city like St. Louis begin to hold indignation meetings to protest against certain evils endured by them, the time has come for the prompt remedying of these evils by the parties responsible for community suffering. The St. Louis Transit Company should recognize this truth and act accordingly. A marked improvement of the street railway service in St. Louis is demanded. The demand for proper service will be met if the St. Louis Transit Company is a wise corporation; and the Suburban company might also with profit look to the betterment of its service.

There seems to be a strong probability that the popular movement to prevent the contemplated consolidation of the great Northwestern railway systems will bring convincing proof of the Republican party's complete surrender to monopoly influences. Efforts to induce the national administration to prevent the proposed combine are doomed to failure. The people can draw but one conclusion from such a development. When a clearly defined fight between the people and the monopolists is on, Republicanism is for the latter every time.

Iowa Republicans have never been backward in asking for preferment. The party in that State has had the good sense to keep men of ability in Congress during long terms of service. As a result, Senator Allison will soon be re-elected for the sixth time. Another Iowa man is Speaker of the House. Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department is from Iowa. Now that Governor Shaw has been called to the Treasury portfolio Iowa Republicans may well dispute the supremacy of Ohio in Washington.

Final reports of the subscription to the Saturday and Sunday Hospital Association show that \$6,112 more was collected this year than last, the total sum being \$24,796. This money will be distributed among the hospitals that do charity work, in proportion to the number of patients treated. The increased collections are an evidence of the faith that the people have in this beneficence. St. Louis will probably continue to make larger collections each year.

RECENT COMMENT.

The Strenuous West.
 Indianapolis Sentinel.

Senator Hefelford of Idaho was asked recently whether he expected to have opposition when he came up for re-election. "Opposition," he cried, "well, I should say so. There isn't a man in Idaho but wants to be Senator. That's what makes life worth living out West."

Increase in Crime of Perjury.

Washington Post.

It has been made apparent in the past four or five years, by addresses delivered by the highest authorities before State bar associations, that this crime is prevalent in the courts of New York and some of the Northwestern States, that it is rapidly punished and is therefore increasing. The country was startled not many years ago by the declaration of the then president of the New York Bar Association that perjury was a feature in a majority of trials in that great Commonwealth, and that no serious attempt had been made to check it. An assertion so dishonoring to the State seemed incredible. But its truthfulness was not challenged. Since that sensational deliverance similar accounts have come from other States.

Watch the Nominations.

Monticello Journal.

An editorial from The Republic of last Friday appears elsewhere in this paper. It meets the unqualified approval of the Journal. The Democratic party of the State should make the campaign of 1902 upon the question of expelling the lobby from any vote point of influence in the State. No candidate should be allowed on the Democratic legislative ticket in any county or senatorial district whose record is not perfectly free from lobby taint. The people should feel their positive duty to fight the corporation lobby influence at every turn, that they may free Missouri from the blot of a corrupt legislative lobby leaves on the State's fair name.

Back to First Principles.

New York Times.

One has to be only a little fanciful to see something strange—a "curious coincidence," as careless speakers say—in the fact that Marconi, like Franklin, has used a kite in his electrical experiments, while the investigators that came between have left that toy rather severely alone. There is, perhaps, in this vision of likeness, at least an analogy of the mysterious force, and certainly if the kite served him as well as it did the philosopher and statesman of other days his fame would be secure. Of course, as a matter of fact, the kite has played the smallest of parts in Marconi's attempts at space telegraphy, and it has played even that part so unsatisfactorily that it probably will not be tried again. Therefore there is no real similarity between the two cases, but it is a "curious coincidence," as such things go, and is worth consideration in an idle moment.

CHRISTMAS WEDDING AT VINCENNES.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Vincennes, Ind., Dec. 25.—Miss Linna Mildred Reed, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abe S. Reed, became the bride of Mr. Charles F. Green to-day. The marriage was quietly solemnized at 5:30 in the evening at the home of the bride by the Reverend W. A. Hunter, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in which the bride is a Sunday-school teacher.

The bride had no attendants, and wore a rich gown of pearl gray satin trimmed with a shower bouquet of bride's roses, and a pompon, in which nestled diamonds, adorned her hair. The parlors and dining-room were beautifully decorated with smilax and red chrysanthemums, and smilax and white roses.

The bride is a pronounced brunette and possesses admirable beauty of form and features. She is a member of one of the most prominent and successful families here. The groom is a son of J. P. Green, a lumberman here, and is an expert electrician, with the new Electric Lighting Company. He recently came here from Harrison, O.

TRAVELED TO MANILA TO WED.

West Virginia Girl Joins and Marries Her American in the Philippines.

Parkersburg, W. V., December 25.—A romantic marriage occurred to-day in Manila when former Lieutenant Reuel Sherwood of this city, now a Collector of Customs in one of the provinces of the Philippines, was married to Miss Ermine Robinson of Sistersville, W. Va., who traveled alone from West Virginia to the Philippines to meet her lover and to marry him.

Friends tried to persuade her to wait until the groom could come to the aid, but she would go twice around the globe, if necessary, to marry him, and started alone on her journey, which lasted about six weeks.

CHRISTMAS WEDDINGS AT MATTOON.

Several Couples Married, a St. Louisian as a Bridegroom.

Mattoon, Ill., Dec. 25.—Weddings were numerous in this city to-day. Among the couples married were Mr. Thomas Kendall, a well-known Big Four engineer, to Miss Dora Bartley; Mr. Edward Ellenwood and O'Brien, to Miss Anna C. Shutt of Mattoon; Mr. Harry O. Flicker, a local architect, to Miss Anna C. Shutt of Mattoon; Mr. Edward Cross and Miss Minnie Cook, both of Mattoon; Mr. Edward Shaw to Miss May E. Parry, both of Mattoon.

HILL-BEVERT.

O'Fallon, Ill., Dec. 25.—Mr. James S. Hill of O'Fallon, Ill., and Miss Mary E. Bevert, a resident of this vicinity, were married to-day at the residence of the bride by the Reverend M. B. Webb, pastor of the Baptist Church.

WEDDINGS AT SEDALIA.

Sedalia, Mo., Dec. 25.—Professor Benjamin Gaines of Cumberland, La., and Miss Lelia B. Carlisle of Sedalia were married to-day at the residence of the bride's brother, J. W. Carlisle, of East Seventh street, by the Reverend J. M. Boon, pastor of the Fifth Street Methodist Church.

Mr. W. H. Meyer and Miss Helen O'Brien were married this evening at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. James O'Brien, of North Prospect avenue, by the Reverend A. A. Boyd, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.

MATTHEWS—ANDERSON.

Palmyra, Mo., Dec. 25.—Mr. Otho E. Matthews, a prominent young lawyer of Missouri, Mo., and Miss Mary Anderson of this city were married this afternoon. The young couple took the train for St. Louis, where they will spend their honeymoon.

SALLEE—HUMBLE.

Paducah, Ky., Dec. 25.—Mr. William H. Sallee of Danville, Ky., and Miss Susan Humble of Lexington, Ky., were married to-night at the residence of Mr. O. L. Sallee, of the Lexington manufacturing company of this city. A large number of persons from a distance attended. It was an elaborate affair.

WEDDINGS AT CENTRALIA, ILL.

Centralia, Ill., Dec. 25.—Miss Elizabeth Huntington was married to-day at the home of her mother, Mrs. Frank E. Hull of Fort Dodge, Ia. The wedding was a very quiet one at the home of the bride's mother. The bride is a lovely young lady. The bridegroom is a traveling salesman now in St. Louis, Mo.

Julia Marlowe next week—current bills.

A little more than a year ago Julia Marlowe produced "When Knighthood Was in Flower" at the Olympic Theater. It was an immediate success, and was played to one of the largest week's business that was done at this house last season. Since the production here, Miss Marlowe has presented the play in only a few of the large cities, at the Century Theater, four weeks in Philadelphia and four in Boston.

After her engagement in St. Louis she goes to Chicago for an extended run. The piece remains practically the same as when it was seen here, a few necessary changes having been made which make it even stronger. With the exception of one or two minor characters, the cast that will be seen next week is the same that was in the original production. Miss Marlowe's engagement begins on Monday evening next. It is not customary for her to give two matinees each week, but owing to the fact that Wednesday (New Year's Day) is a holiday she has consented to play a special matinee. The sale of seats will begin to-day.

The New Year's attraction at the Century, beginning next Sunday evening, is the new comic opera, "King Dodo." The authors of "The Burgomaster," Messrs. Plink and Luders, are responsible for "King Dodo," and its producers are the Castle Square Opera Company management. Some well-known singers to be seen are: Gertrude Quinlan, Miro Delamotta, William Frutette, Arthur Wolev, W. T. Wilson and the Selger sisters. Raymond Hitchcock is the principal comedian and Chickadee Simpson the prima donna.

The third concert of the Choral-Symphony Society, presenting Bach's famous Christmas oratorio, will be given to-night at the Odeon. The following artists will take part: Mrs. M. Hissom De Moss, soprano; Miss Isabelle Bouton, contralto; Mr. Ellison Van Hoose, tenor; Gwilym Miles, baritone, and Charles Galiquay, organist.

Miss Genevieve Kane, whose success last season as Marguerite to Louis Morrison's Faust gave her a place among the younger leading women, is playing the Queen in

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